

VERY LATEST NEWS.

The Battle in Missouri—The South Triumphs in a Heavy Loss—General Lyon, McCullough and Price Reported Killed—Retreat of the Federals.

Following the many false reports of battles in Missouri, this morning the telegraph furnishes accounts of an engagement in which it is clear the Federal troops sustained a severe defeat.

Major General Lyon was killed at the head of his column, and it is reported that General McCullough and Price, of the Southern troops, were killed. Official dispatches to Gen. Fremont, at St. Louis, admit the loss of 800 of the Federals, and that General Sigel, after falling back to Springfield, continued his retreat towards Rolla, where he expected reinforcements.

It will be observed that a convenient informant, in the shape of Gen. Fremont's messenger, is introduced, who relates some remarkable exploits of the Federal troops, but of course his statements must be received *cum grano salis*.

Briefly, here is what we gather from the Administration account: Lyon with 8,000 Federals attacked 23,000 Southern troops, eight miles from Springfield. After an engagement of several hours, in which Lyon, the commander, was killed, Sigel, who succeeded him, ordered a retreat to Springfield. When last heard from he was still retreating towards Rolla, a distance of 120 miles. The loss of some artillery and 800 of the Federals is admitted.

The statement that Sigel drove the Southern troops into their encampment and then retreated for fear he would be cut off, is sheer nonsense. The truth is, the Federal troops were badly whipped, but this cannot be known until we get information *via* Memphis.

Railroad Accident—Louisvillians Killed and Wounded.

A dispatch from New Orleans informs us of a railroad accident in Virginia, near Richmond, by which a number of Louisvillians were killed and wounded. They belonged, we believe, to Capt. Fitzhugh's company. The names of the injured are printed in the telegraph column.

The Louisville Zouaves, one of the companies composing the Second Regiment of the Kentucky State Guard, were out on drill last night, with 24 members in their ranks.

We are permitted to copy the following extracts from a letter from a reliable source, to a friend in this city:

ALEXANDRIA, Mo., Aug. 8, 1861.

To—
The country is still in a state of intense excitement. Martin Green's command of some three hundred State troops, gave Colonel Moore's Regiment of Horse Guards, some eight hundred strong, little on Monday, running them out of Athens, and in the morning, thirty. Moore was reinforced by two regiments of troops from Keokuk, when the State troops retired south from the ground, losing some twenty killed and wounded, and fifteen horses. John Robertson is badly wounded; also, young Hunter, of Waterloo, and a son of John Thompson.

Charles Hart and Jacob Fine headed a party and took four prisoners, retaining him three days. I brought out, against your father, asking ten thousand dollars damages. You have no idea of the enormity of the depositions committed by these miscreants. My country ever suffered more than this. If I were to tell him I would not be believed. The determination of many of the State Rights men are, to fight till they are killed, or to submit to the intolerable outrages now being perpetrated. Neither age nor sex are spared from their cruelties and insults. Tell the friends South, that Missouri is now bleeding and in chains, but not subdued nor conquered.

It will be seen by the following from the Nashville Union and American, of yesterday, that Gen. Lee has been heard from:

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA—RUMOR OF ANOTHER BATTLE.—Passengers who came down upon the Central train yesterday evening, reported that Gen. Lee and Gen. Rosecrans, on Tuesday, attempted to gain the advantage of each other in an advanced position. Gen. Lee reached the point in dispute with two regiments a few hours in advance of his adversary, and had four regiments. A battle was fought, in which the enemy were driven from the field with a loss of forty killed, while there was little or no loss on our side. Gen. Lee commended for his gallantry, and was promoted to Major General. He is now at Big Spring, in Pocahontas county, fifteen miles from Hatterasville. Big Spring commands the turnpike road from Randolph to Leesburg, and also to the Central Railroad.

The Fulton (Missouri) Telegraph, of the 9th, chronicles the following facts of the Louisville Journal's friends among the Union-loving people in Missouri. Can't the Journal, and its equally virtuous friend, Joe Holt, say something better of this:

FROM THE WESTERN BANNER.—A correspondent writing to us on business from Westport, Mo., under date of August 5th, says: The day-bankers have nearly ruined the border counties, immediately south of us, having taken all the work taking in Westport, occasion they went to a man's house, who they supposed had money, and not finding the man at home, they searched the clothing of his daughter, and in the pocket they stripped her of a big bag of silver, and at another place and another time, they snatched a man's watch, and a man's ears—A Mr. Young, of Westport, in Bates county, Missouri.

The Frankfort (Ky) Yeoman, of yesterday, has the following:

PROGRESS OF THE REACTION.
The seceding Union party have secured a large majority in the election of the General Assembly. But their strength in the Legislature does not correctly represent their relative popular strength. At the May election, they claimed a majority of over 100,000 votes. At the Congressional election on the 29th June, their majority was reduced to about 55,000. And at the late election, 5th August, the majority of June was whittled down, as we conjecture from the returns thus far received, about one half. Another trial, we confidently believe, will reverse the relative attitude of victor and vanquished. The States Rights party will soon regain the ascendancy in this glorious State peopled by the descendants of the patriots of '98. Toryism cannot long prevail among a free and brave people who know their rights and know the use of arms. Indeed, it is our sincere opinion that when the Legislature meets on the 1st Monday in September, the reaction in public sentiment will show Kentucky sentiment to be opposed to Lincoln, his war, and his war taxes.

Railroad Conductor Shot by Rebels.
JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 12.—Fred Whipple, conductor, was shot this morning at McGilks, six miles this side of California, while conducting a train of U. S. soldiers. He was fired at by some one concealed in the woods. The shot took effect in the breast.

Another Invasion—The Hessians Attacking Private Property—Arrests, &c.

[From the Leavenworth (Va.) Mirror, August 8.]
Our Northern foes have at length pressed with their unallied tread the soil of Louisiana, and stained her earth with many a drop of blood. They have not only taken all they have been able to abduct in their hellish work by men who bear the sacred name of Virginians—yes, of Louisiana. For some days past it has been known that Federal troops were prowling along the opposite banks of the Potomac river, from the mouth of the river to the mouth of the Potomac. But within the last ten days, infuriated, no doubt, by the humiliating recollection of the late battle, they have crossed over to take revenge, as would seem, on our unprotected border; and are, we learn, now quarters in the vicinity of Louisiana, in numbers estimated at several hundred.

On Friday morning last a party crossed the river, three miles below Newburg, and burned the old warehouse and the ferryman's house at that point; both were entirely consumed. This was early in the morning. President Grant, with the success of their morning excursion, three of them again approached this side, for the purpose, probably, of capturing the rich stores of the rebels, and to surround the ruins. In the meantime, a party of our scouts, five in number, belonging to Capt. Thomas Madison Cavalry, had arrived at the mouth of the Potomac, near the landing. They were discovered by the enemy, who fired upon them, but without effect. Our men held their fire until the rebels were in the act of landing, when they discharged their pieces killing the last one of the marauding trio. Immediately after their fall, such an incessant fire of musketry was opened from the opposite side of the river that our men were unable to secure their game, and were reinforced by a party of our scouts, five in number, who had been on duty at Potomac Furnace, opposite the Point of Rocks, for some days. They were surprised by a party of Federal infantry and completely routed. It was very early in the morning, and our men had just returned from a night scouring of the mountains. Some had laid down their arms, and were sleeping peacefully, and others were arranging for breakfast. While thus employed the enemy presented himself on their right and left, and in a few minutes they were surrounded, and charged, not more than twenty yards from them. Finding that, thus hemmed in, their only safety was in instant flight, they endeavored to escape, but were cut off behind their horses, arms, etc., which of course fell into the hands of the enemy.

Fourteen of the party succeeded in making their way to the mountains. Leaving behind them the bodies of the slain, and the arms and accoutrements of the slain, they were taken to the mountains. The rebels, however, report that the bullets of the two flanking parties whistled around in a manner anything but agreeable. One of the rebels, named Hovr, and his wife, in his hand at the time of the surprise, which was struck by an enemy's ball, breaking the ramrod and slightly injuring his hand, and he was taken to the mountains. Six of the party were captured and taken over the river, as follows: Robert Drane, George Davidson, Arthur Dawson, John O'Brien, James W. Daniel and Mahlon Myers.

George Orrison was killed—shot through the head and arm. His body was recovered a few hours after by his friends. Samuel Houser, Postmaster at Potomac Furnace, and his stepson, Wade, the ferryman at that point, were likewise taken prisoners, and taken to the mountains. Towards evening Mr. Houser was released and sent home, with instructions, however, to evacuate his house at once, as it was their purpose to destroy it yesterday. Tuesday.

The gentleman from whom we got the above account left for Washington, D. C., at which time Mr. Houser had executed his orders, and his house was then vacant. The prisoners were notified—so Mr. Houser told our informant—that they would be taken to Fort McHenry on Tuesday.

We were told that the enemy crossed the river in the neighborhood of Berlin, and were taken to the mountains. The attack was made, by "Samuel Means," one of those who fled from Louisiana upon the recent capture of the militia. This was done by a brother of Means, who is a sterling member of Mead's cavalry. He received it from Houser, the returned prisoner alluded to above.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, Aug. 10.
The following extract of a letter from a farmer in Fairfax county, to his friend in this city, will show what the conquered portion of that county has had to endure at the hands of the invading rebels. Such narratives of thieving and outrage, and the terrible tales the telegraph tells of the towns of Hampton, etc., will add to the indignation of every citizen, and to the determination to expel and punish the invaders. If robbery and fire are to be invoked as agents in this war, Philadelphia will suffer as well as New Hampton, and retaliation is the only terror which men capable of such crimes will heed. Meanwhile let our government set upon the property of the rebels, and let them be made to indemnify our sufferers against the robberies and other villanies which the Northern armies have perpetrated, or may perpetrate, in the name of the Union.

Within thirty days of my door have plundered us of everything save what little we had in our little hut. They stole five horses from me, killed all of my cattle, except one cow, which they kindly left me, because they could not catch up with her; all of my hogs; all of my fowls; took everything I had, and, as the sale notices say, "various other things too tedious to mention." In fact, they have literally stripped me of everything, and have taken away from me the only thing I have left, my life. For it, gave me the comforting assurance that the United States Government would pay for everything, provided I was a "good Union man." Was ever such rascality heard of before?

"It will take \$1,500 to put me in the same condition I was before they came, and I believe every one else." Yankees, in the neighborhood was treated in the same way, except that the amount stolen from me exceeds that taken from any other. I tried to save my property, but when I seized the captain, who was stealing my horses, I was surrounded, and they threatened to kill me by twenty bayonets. They then they might overtake me, but they couldn't frighten me, and overpowered me they did, taking my horses by main force.

"They came twice to search my house under pretence of looking for arms, and I only kept them out of my wife's sick room by the help of my knife. They took my wife and child, and they took my property. They stripped her of a big bag of silver, and at another place and another time, they snatched a man's watch, and a man's ears—A Mr. Young, of Westport, in Bates county, Missouri.

"We have had a terrible time, and I would sacrifice the balance of my life sooner than live over again, under similar circumstances, the 18th, 19th, and 20th of July, 1861. My sick wife and child, and the cause of their seeing me this time, and if they have the pleasure of meeting me again, it will be under very different circumstances, where I will not be entirely in their power. The brigades that passed this way were composed of Maine, Massachusetts and New York troops, and when the Fire Zouaves from New York city were the best of them, I don't mean that they would not and did not steel, but that they were not as good as the others. The officers stole as much, if not more, than the men did.

"I am satisfied since they were whipped, and although they have stripped me, I will give a receipt in full, and the liberty to take the balance, if they can get another such lucking. The result of the fight has improved my wife wonderfully. She brightened up as soon as I told her they were whipped, and has been down stairs several times this week."

[From the Clarke Conservator.]
We learn that the march of the Yankee army through Berkeley and Jefferson has had a salutary effect upon many of the citizens of the South. They have become disgusted at the filthy, immoral and thievish characters that have been sent into their midst, and they are beginning to feel that they are better off as they are. They are heartily sick of the idea that they are being guilty of giving "aid and comfort" to the Union. The Union is the Union, and the South is the South. One confession, we learn, who

been one of the most ultra Unionists, and had been early won and given because his two and only sons had volunteered in the Southern army, as their grave a few days since, (both having fallen at Manassas), said that one consolation was, that they had fallen in a righteous cause. We are unable to conceive, at this day, how many thousands of such cases are offered to the public mind, by the advocates of the Union. The Union is the Union, and the South is the South. One confession, we learn, who

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 12.]
THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.
A citizen of Hampton, who was in our office yesterday, said that the destruction of that town is almost total. The population of the town was between 1,500 and 2,000. The buildings were chiefly of wood, though there was a large number of substantial brick buildings. It was quite a handsome town, and of considerable resort. It is now in ashes, and its inhabitants are homeless, and many of them, of late well off, are now penniless.

The same gentleman is of opinion, from what he has seen, that New York has not been evacuated, as late as Thursday. He saw no appearance of it, and Federal steamers and vessels were lying off and on the river.

LETTER FROM LEXINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]
Great Speech of Hon. Roger Hanson—His Opinion of Lincoln Neutrality—The Spirit and Feeling of the South, &c., &c.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 12, 1861.
Editors Louisville Courier: Roger Hanson arrived here today on the cars from a visit to Virginia, and made a speech to fifteen hundred people in Old Fellows Hall. He denounced in a masterly effort the bogus neutrality of Union army. He said that it is, in his opinion, utterly impossible for the North to subjugate the South, and that there are soldiers enough in the South to make a railroad from here to Richmond. His speech was greeted by the audience with rapturous applause. His effort was very early in the morning, and our men had just returned from a night scouring of the mountains. Some had laid down their arms, and were sleeping peacefully, and others were arranging for breakfast. While thus employed the enemy presented himself on their right and left, and in a few minutes they were surrounded, and charged, not more than twenty yards from them. Finding that, thus hemmed in, their only safety was in instant flight, they endeavored to escape, but were cut off behind their horses, arms, etc., which of course fell into the hands of the enemy.

Fourteen of the party succeeded in making their way to the mountains. Leaving behind them the bodies of the slain, and the arms and accoutrements of the slain, they were taken to the mountains. The rebels, however, report that the bullets of the two flanking parties whistled around in a manner anything but agreeable. One of the rebels, named Hovr, and his wife, in his hand at the time of the surprise, which was struck by an enemy's ball, breaking the ramrod and slightly injuring his hand, and he was taken to the mountains. Six of the party were captured and taken over the river, as follows: Robert Drane, George Davidson, Arthur Dawson, John O'Brien, James W. Daniel and Mahlon Myers.

George Orrison was killed—shot through the head and arm. His body was recovered a few hours after by his friends. Samuel Houser, Postmaster at Potomac Furnace, and his stepson, Wade, the ferryman at that point, were likewise taken prisoners, and taken to the mountains. Towards evening Mr. Houser was released and sent home, with instructions, however, to evacuate his house at once, as it was their purpose to destroy it yesterday. Tuesday.

The gentleman from whom we got the above account left for Washington, D. C., at which time Mr. Houser had executed his orders, and his house was then vacant. The prisoners were notified—so Mr. Houser told our informant—that they would be taken to Fort McHenry on Tuesday.

We were told that the enemy crossed the river in the neighborhood of Berlin, and were taken to the mountains. The attack was made, by "Samuel Means," one of those who fled from Louisiana upon the recent capture of the militia. This was done by a brother of Means, who is a sterling member of Mead's cavalry. He received it from Houser, the returned prisoner alluded to above.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, Aug. 10.
The following extract of a letter from a farmer in Fairfax county, to his friend in this city, will show what the conquered portion of that county has had to endure at the hands of the invading rebels. Such narratives of thieving and outrage, and the terrible tales the telegraph tells of the towns of Hampton, etc., will add to the indignation of every citizen, and to the determination to expel and punish the invaders. If robbery and fire are to be invoked as agents in this war, Philadelphia will suffer as well as New Hampton, and retaliation is the only terror which men capable of such crimes will heed. Meanwhile let our government set upon the property of the rebels, and let them be made to indemnify our sufferers against the robberies and other villanies which the Northern armies have perpetrated, or may perpetrate, in the name of the Union.

Within thirty days of my door have plundered us of everything save what little we had in our little hut. They stole five horses from me, killed all of my cattle, except one cow, which they kindly left me, because they could not catch up with her; all of my hogs; all of my fowls; took everything I had, and, as the sale notices say, "various other things too tedious to mention." In fact, they have literally stripped me of everything, and have taken away from me the only thing I have left, my life. For it, gave me the comforting assurance that the United States Government would pay for everything, provided I was a "good Union man." Was ever such rascality heard of before?

"It will take \$1,500 to put me in the same condition I was before they came, and I believe every one else." Yankees, in the neighborhood was treated in the same way, except that the amount stolen from me exceeds that taken from any other. I tried to save my property, but when I seized the captain, who was stealing my horses, I was surrounded, and they threatened to kill me by twenty bayonets. They then they might overtake me, but they couldn't frighten me, and overpowered me they did, taking my horses by main force.

"They came twice to search my house under pretence of looking for arms, and I only kept them out of my wife's sick room by the help of my knife. They took my wife and child, and they took my property. They stripped her of a big bag of silver, and at another place and another time, they snatched a man's watch, and a man's ears—A Mr. Young, of Westport, in Bates county, Missouri.

"We have had a terrible time, and I would sacrifice the balance of my life sooner than live over again, under similar circumstances, the 18th, 19th, and 20th of July, 1861. My sick wife and child, and the cause of their seeing me this time, and if they have the pleasure of meeting me again, it will be under very different circumstances, where I will not be entirely in their power. The brigades that passed this way were composed of Maine, Massachusetts and New York troops, and when the Fire Zouaves from New York city were the best of them, I don't mean that they would not and did not steel, but that they were not as good as the others. The officers stole as much, if not more, than the men did.

"I am satisfied since they were whipped, and although they have stripped me, I will give a receipt in full, and the liberty to take the balance, if they can get another such lucking. The result of the fight has improved my wife wonderfully. She brightened up as soon as I told her they were whipped, and has been down stairs several times this week."

[From the Clarke Conservator.]
We learn that the march of the Yankee army through Berkeley and Jefferson has had a salutary effect upon many of the citizens of the South. They have become disgusted at the filthy, immoral and thievish characters that have been sent into their midst, and they are beginning to feel that they are better off as they are. They are heartily sick of the idea that they are being guilty of giving "aid and comfort" to the Union. The Union is the Union, and the South is the South. One confession, we learn, who

Latest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

ANOTHER BATTLE!

MISSOURIANS VICTORIOUS.

THE FEDERAL LOSS 800!

GEN. LYON KILLED!

Gens. McCullough and Price Reported Killed.

23,000 SOUTHERN MEN AND 8,000 LINCOLNITES IN THE FIGHT.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI FREE!

Official Dispatch to Gen. Fremont!

ALARM IN ST. LOUIS!

Marital Law to be Declared!

Cape Girardeau to be Attacked!

RAILROAD ACCIDENT!

LOUISVILLE LANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield, on Saturday last, as forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's Aid-de-camps to Gen. Fremont:

General Lyon, in three columns, under himself, General Sigel, and Major Sturges, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at half past one o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe.

Our loss is about 800 killed and wounded.

General Lyon was killed in the charge at the head of his column.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 horse, and 23,000 men.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

Latest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

ANOTHER BATTLE!

MISSOURIANS VICTORIOUS.

THE FEDERAL LOSS 800!

GEN. LYON KILLED!

Gens. McCullough and Price Reported Killed.

23,000 SOUTHERN MEN AND 8,000 LINCOLNITES IN THE FIGHT.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI FREE!

Official Dispatch to Gen. Fremont!

ALARM IN ST. LOUIS!

Marital Law to be Declared!

Cape Girardeau to be Attacked!

RAILROAD ACCIDENT!

LOUISVILLE LANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield, on Saturday last, as forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's Aid-de-camps to Gen. Fremont:

General Lyon, in three columns, under himself, General Sigel, and Major Sturges, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at half past one o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe.

Our loss is about 800 killed and wounded.

General Lyon was killed in the charge at the head of his column.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 horse, and 23,000 men.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is reported by the prisoners to be 800 killed and wounded.

Latest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

ANOTHER BATTLE!

MISSOURIANS VICTORIOUS.

THE FEDERAL LOSS 800!

GEN. LYON KILLED!

Gens. McCullough and Price Reported Killed.

23,000 SOUTHERN MEN AND 8,000 LINCOLNITES IN THE FIGHT.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI FREE!

Official Dispatch to Gen. Fremont!

ALARM IN ST. LOUIS!

Marital Law to be Declared!

Cape Girardeau to be Attacked!

RAILROAD ACCIDENT!

LOUISVILLE LANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—The following